

Indian Chieftain.

Published Thursday by
THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
HARVEY W. C. SHELTON, Editor.
M. E. MILFORD, Manager.

VINITA, IND. TERR., FEB. 6, 1890.

Of all the papers published in the
Indian Territory (some 40 or 50)
THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN is
the only one considered of sufficient
importance by Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
the well known advertising agents,
of New York, to be given a place in
their list of "Preferred Newspapers,"
published in January 1890. The
attention of advertisers and the pub-
lic generally is respectfully called to
this fact.

JUDOK GEO. W. BAKER is men-
tioned now and then as a possible
candidate for chief, but it is only
talk. The people are not ready to
place him in the chair just yet, so
he must wait—it may be for years,
and it may be forever.

A good Downingite was heard to
remark not long since: "Now
that Joel cannot accept the nomi-
nation on account of his promise
to the national convention, how
would it do to run him for solici-
tor of Coconawawee district? It
takes a good one to fill that place,
you know."

Hon. R. M. WOLFE is pulling a
long string for the nomination for
chief, and it now looks as though
he will not pull in vain. He has
got Bushyhead out of the way by
sending him to Washington, and
now stands a better chance, per-
haps, than any other man in the
party.

LAST week Treasurer Robt. B.
Ross, of Tahlequah, went to St.
Louis to receive at the semi-annual
meeting of the semi-annual pay-
ment of one hundred thousand dollars
for the lease of the strip. It has been
determined not to keep large sums
in the national treasury at Tahle-
quah and in the future the grass
money (if any comes to hand) will
be kept on deposit in St. Louis.

It now transpires that the com-
missioners sent out to negotiate
for the strip had other instructions
besides those that they showed the
chief and council; in fact, had in-
structions to make other offers.
And because they did not make
other offers they have been censured
by many statesmen at Wash-
ington. They will again visit the
different tribes of the Indian Terri-
tory for negotiations.

ACCORDING to an act passed by
the last session of council no stu-
dent under thirteen years of age
will be admitted to the seminaries;
not more than one hundred and
forty students will be admitted at
the male seminary, nor more than
one hundred and sixty at the fe-
male seminary. Both pupils and
teachers in the seminaries and
colored high school will have to
pay board at the rate of two dol-
lars per week.

FROM the number of senators
named (as possible candidates, it
appears that about half of the au-
gust body of senators had so distin-
guished themselves during the late
council, by doing nothing, and so to
fit themselves for the responsible
position of chief of the Cherokee
nation. If "doing nothing" is the
best qualification a candidate for
chief can have, then it is evident
that a greater part of our present
senators would make excellent
candidates.

It was a great joke those coun-
cillors got off last December when
they introduced bills to pay out
"per capita." There was no money
to pay out and they knew it.
At the time the bills—there were
two of them—were introduced, the
nation had only one hundred thou-
sand dollars; and now that the
strip association has paid the
amount due for the coming six
months, there is only two hundred
thousand. Why were those bills
introduced, last council?

WHEN the commissioners return
it is to be hoped that the Chero-
kee nation will meet them on a
business footing. They will come
to negotiate for the strip, not for
pleasure, but business, and it is to
be hoped the nation will meet
them with a like spirit. If the na-
tion has no lands to sell, say so;
do not keep the commission wait-
ing forever for an answer. If it
is willing to part with the strip, say
so, and say how much is wanted
for it. If the price asked is five
dollars per acre, say so. Say
something; do something.

"JORDAN is a hard road to trav-
el," is the song Tahlequah is sing-
ing just now. Her soul is much
vexed over the chief's position
regard to the jail guards carrying
their pistols while loafing around
town. The city council passed an
act prohibiting the carrying of

pistols by anybody except the city
marshals, which, of course, would
deprive the jail guards of their
weapons while on the street, pro-
vided they were not guarding con-
victs. The chief seems to think
the law an insult to the dignity of
the high sheriff, the Cherokee na-
tion or himself, hence has informed
City Marshal Nokedhead that he
has no right to disarm guards
whether on duty or not. It seems
that the chief is trying to clothe
himself in too much of the "little
brief authority," and the citizens
resent his interference. He does
not seem to remember that U. S.
marshals are not allowed to carry
their arms while on the streets of
Fort Smith—he does not seem to
see anything except an affront
hurled by the town at something
or somebody.

POINTERS.

Many ask if there will be any
change in THE CHIEFTAIN's plat-
form under the new editorial man-
agement. No. This paper has been
independent and progressive, and
will still be so. It claims the
privilege of thinking for itself, and
saying what it thinks is right. It
will take open stands on all ques-
tions.

Right now the Cherokee people
are entering a part of their history
when every citizen must think.
Land questions must be settled. As
to the strip, it must be disposed of.
"It belongs to us," is a vain
argument. True, it does belong
to us conditionally, but the condi-
tions are such that the Chero-
kee people can never occupy it; and
to say that it should be reserved
for future generations is entirely
out of the question. Sell it, but
drive a good bargain. If the public
lands of Texas are worth two dol-
lars per acre, then the strip ought
to be worth at least that; in ad-
dition such changes in the treaty
as shall secure the people for many
years yet. If the United States
will not give a fair price, then re-
fuse to sell, but don't refuse before
it is known what bargain can be
made.

The question of land monopoly
east of 96 degrees is also a living
issue. In a short time all the til-
lable land will be taken up, so
that in five more years it will be
impossible for a young man to get
a good farm without buying it
from men who have more than their
share of the land. This paper
will advocate the passage of a
law that will not allow any man
to cultivate more than in justice
should belong to him and his fam-
ily. Unless this is done and the
intruder question settled satisfac-
torily, there will be a general de-
mand for allotment and this paper
will raise its voice with the rest.

Reform has been faithfully
preached, but never practiced.
It shall be the duty of this paper
to give prominence to those who
preach very loud but practice
very low.

The government is burdened
down with expenses, and the
heaviest burdens begin at head-
quarters; this paper will not wink
at the burden and say nothing.

Our legislators seem to think
that it is great fun to go to council
and make as many political
speeches as possible and to have
extra sessions, but avoid much
needed legislation. THE CHIEFTAIN
does not believe in such legisla-
tion or legislators, and will be
heard crying like Jackson: "Turn
the rascals out."

Council grants divorces, re-ad-
mits citizens, gives merchant
license to trade in merchandise
and spends twenty or thirty days
of each session deciding upon the
validity of certain claims against
the nation. All this can be done
by special officers just as well and
much cheaper.

The nation has no court reports,
no laws compiled; tickets are
selling from 60 to 75 cents on the
dollar when they ought to be worth
ninety or ninety-five.

These and many other things
THE CHIEFTAIN will handle, and
always be on the side of business
and economy. It will uphold the
man that does most for his coun-
try and condemn the man that fet-
ters its progress.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON
CORRESPONDENCE.

Two Weeks' Letters—Something
Definite Looked for Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1890.

EDITOR INDIAN CHIEFTAIN:—Just
now there is a lull in the excite-
ment of Indian matters before con-
gress, and such being the case,
and wishing to confine myself to
such news, I fear I shall not be
able to interest your readers this
week.

The house committee on territo-
ries closed all discussions on
Springer's bill several days ago.
With the amendments submitted
by various parties and for various
purposes, the bill has been referred
to a sub-committee which is a ma-
jority of the whole, and what they
report, unanimously, will be a ma-
jority report of the entire commit-
tee. It is said that a bill will be
reported to-morrow. We are

awaiting it anxiously to see wheth-
er or not the amendments we were
requested to submit are contained
in the bill. If not, then we must
strike out on another line of de-
fense.

There is some talk that Senator
Platt's bill to organize a tempo-
rary government for Oklahoma is to
be amended by incorporating in it
that part of Springer's bill to pro-
vide a judicial system for the In-
dian Territory. Whether the
part to be taken will be from the
original or from those to be report-
ed to-morrow, is yet to be seen,
but it is reasonable to suppose
that it will be from the amended
bill.

There is restless demand from
Oklahoma for a temporary govern-
ment, and if the public sentiment,
as I learn, is to be consulted, there
is no disposition whatever on the
part of the people of Oklahoma to
have any connection, judicial or
otherwise, with the Indian Terri-
tory just now. They want no tag-
ging on of incumbents as will in
any manner impede legislation to
establish a government for Oklaho-
ma, or that may hinder their ef-
forts to reach that condition, as
soon as possible, that will entitle
them to statehood. Or, as some
have it, that may render uncertain
the political aspect of the country.
As with us, many of the acts of
congress have a political advan-
tage.

The governorship of Oklahoma
is already a matter of speculation as
to the person who will get it.
John I. Dille, register of the land
office of Oklahoma, seems to be
the most likely man for the place
just now. By some of the know-
ing ones it is said that the presi-
dent objects to an appointment
from Oklahoma and prefers, as
governor, someone disinterested in
Oklahoma matters, living in some
one of the states.

Rev. Chas. Journey, Jake
Bartles and Ed. Campbell are
here. They arrived recently.
The object of their coming, as I
have been informed, is to have de-
termined the status of the Dela-
ware as citizens of the nation, or
to what rights they are entitled
under the compact between them
and the Cherokees. The joint
resolution of the national council
several years ago, declares them
to be residents only, and the at-
tempt of the late council to pass
an act to pay out the grass money
to Cherokees by blood has just
enough significance to confirm
that condition. Their purpose, as
I understand it, is to have the
question submitted to some com-
petent tribunal. This is certainly
a conclusive method and one
which is best. Whatever conclu-
sions are reached, they would then
be final and, as a guide for all fu-
ture legislation with reference to
the settled rights of our citizens,
there certainly could not be a re-
currence of such legislation as has
brought these gentlemen here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1890.

EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—The house
committee on territories will hold
its closing session this morning at
10 o'clock, on the Springer bill, to
organize a temporary government
for Oklahoma, and the Indian Ter-
ritory for judicial purposes. This
bill has been before the commit-
tee since the first day of my ar-
rival here and the shot and shell
of opposing argument has been
poured into it from all sides, begin-
ning with the Cherokees, Creeks
and others, and followed by repre-
sentatives from Texas, Kansas, Arkan-
sas and Oklahoma. All have ob-
jections to submit amendments
to offer in the interests of their
several localities. As Mansur, of
Missouri, said a few days ago, the
committee is well loaded, and it
would be well to call a halt and
find out how they stood. An exe-
cutive session will be had in a few
days in order to do this. No one,
especially an outsider, is warrant-
ed in saying that any general ac-
commodation between conflicting
interests of all parties will be reached.
Somebody is bound to be dis-
appointed in the matter of courts
and jurisdiction, or only partly sat-
isfied. Many will be wholly dis-
appointed, as nearly every town in
the territory of any importance, es-
pecially the lower nations, wants
a court. Gainesville, Texas, pre-
sents its claim, while it innocently
disclaims any preference between
Ardmore, Lehigh or Purcell, yet
it opposes the establishment of a
court at either.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, with
his pleasant and agreeable address
and manners, was before the com-
mittee a few days ago, in the in-
terest of the Fort Smith court.
He seemed willing to divide the
jurisdiction of criminal cases with
the court at Muskogee. To joint
jurisdiction in minor criminal of-
fenses he likewise agreed, as I
understood him, to be determined
by the catch.

He, at a subsequent date, said
to the committee that he and Mr.
Springer had agreed to certain
propositions, which were
affirmed by Mr. Springer himself.

What are the propositions the pub-
lic does not yet know.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, intro-
duced on the 16th inst. a bill to
open to homestead settlement cer-
tain portions of the Indian Terri-
tory, which has direct reference to
the Cherokee outlet. It is exceed-
ingly sweeping in its measures, as
it makes it the duty of the presi-
dent of the United States to issue
a proclamation to open the lands
to such settlement, without any
reference to the rights of the
Cherokees or consent to be con-
sulted. The purpose is to take the
lands and then talk about it af-
terwards.

The bill provides that at some
time subsequent to the opening of
the country, as I understand it, the
secretary of the interior is author-
ized to appoint a person learned
in the law to confer with a person
to be appointed by the Cherokee
nation, to determine whether the
Cherokees are legally or equitably
entitled to any further compensa-
tion for the lands of the outlet,
and, if so, how much. In case of
disagreement between the two, it
becomes the duty of the president
to determine the controversy and
report all proceeding to congress
for approval. This is the sub-
stance of the bill and is left, with-
out comment as to possibilities
and final results, should the bill
become a law, to those interested.

Two o'clock p. m.—The day's
developments before the house
committee on territories are some-
what adversely interesting. If I am
allowed the expression. Mr.
Speed, of the Fairchild commission,
was given another hearing on his
recommendation to include the
whole Indian Territory within the
territorial limits of Oklahoma.
He made the protection of the
whites in the several nations a
necessity measure for such an or-
ganization. The number of whites
as enumerated by him, which is in
excess of the Indians, is a severe
contradiction to such a proposition.
The whites, he said, should be
protected, which he knows is a
sophistry too palpable to gain any
degree of credence among those
who recognize the fact that it is
the Indian who should be protect-
ed from the avarice of the white
man, or should receive that pro-
tection guaranteed by the treaties.
He was met at every point by ad-
verse argument and seemed to
have gained nothing as far as a
presentation of facts is concerned.
Miss Alice Robertson came to his
rescue with such arguments as
she thought would strengthen his
position.

It is said that Baker, of New
York, endorses the bill he intro-
duced at the request of Mr. Speed.
The only redeeming features, out-
side of any deception the bill may
imply, are "that—quoting the sec-
tion—nothing in this act shall be
construed to alter, or diminish the
rights or privileges of any Indian
nation, tribe, or band under any
treaty or agreement now in force
between such Indians and the gov-
ernment of the United States,"
and that "nothing in this act shall
be construed to interfere with the
local governments of any of the In-
dian tribes which may be provided
for by the laws and treaties of the
United States, or which may exist
in conformity thereto."

From what I give you in this
communication the readers of THE
CHIEFTAIN may gather an approxi-
mate idea of the real state of Indian
matters here.

Respectfully,
JOHN L. ADAIR.

IN A BAD BOX.

The Plight of a Louisiana Gentle-
man—He Loses his Finger Nails
and Hair.

The following is an extract from
a letter written by Mr. William S.
Loomis, of Shreveport, La., under
date of September 19th, 1888:

"For a year I was afflicted with
a horrible case of blood poison,
and upwards of five months of that
time I was unable to do work of
any kind. My finger nails came
off, and my hair dropped out, and
my head was clean and smooth
as if it had been shaved. I con-
sulted the best local physicians,
and spent hundreds of dollars for
medicines of different kinds, but
without receiving the slightest
benefit. I was advised finally to
visit Hot Springs, this I did,
but becoming disgusted with the
treatment I was receiving there,
I commenced taking Swift's Specific
(S. S. S.). The effect that S. S. S.
had on me was truly wonderful.
I commenced to recover after tak-
ing the first bottle, and by the
time I had taken twelve bottles I
was entirely cured—cured by
Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) when the
world-renowned Hot Springs had
failed."

S. S. S. is entirely a vegetable
remedy; contains no Mercury, Pot-
ash, or any mineral or poison.
We have a complete treatise on
blood and skin diseases, which
will be mailed free to those who
will send us their address.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Cheatham's Chilli Tonic, aside from
being the best in the world, is an
excellent tonic for enfeebled persons,
does not excite, enriches the blood
and makes you feel like a new person.
Try it. Sold by W. C. Patton & Co.,
Druggists.

THE ONLY TERRITORY PAPER

To get into Rowell's "Preferred
List," is the Chieftain.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., proprie-
tors of the American Newspaper
Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce
Street, New York, have issued a
pamphlet containing a choice se-
lection of newspapers for an ad-
vertiser to use, who prefers to con-
fine his advertising investments to
such as are likely to pay him best.

This catalogue names all the
greatest and all the best news-
papers. The selection made includes
every religious, agricultural, or
other class weekly, having a regu-
lar issue of so many as ten thou-
sand copies; all the great month-
lies, the leading dailies in all the
largest cities, and aims to name
the best paper in every county
sent having a population of so
much as three thousand, and ev-
ery other town, village or city hav-
ing so much as five thousand popu-
lation, provided a paper is printed
which issues as many as a thou-
sand copies a week.

The carefully selected list which
is now issued by Geo. P. Rowell
& Co. is the first which has been
put forth in accordance with a res-
olution of the association of general
newspaper advertising agents. It
is issued by the oldest, best equip-
ped, and most favorably known of
all the agencies, and is likely to
invite careful examination and
criticism from both advertisers and
publishers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.
have a more thoroughly perfected
system and better facilities for con-
ducting the necessary negotiations
with newspapers and watching the
fulfillment of advertising contracts
than has ever been attempted by
any other house in this line in this
or any other country. At their
advertising bureau, which was es-
tablished in 1866, have originated
most of the methods of conducting
such a business, which have proved
to be permanently successful.

They have issued the American
Newspaper Directory for twenty-
two years. They now advise their
advertising patrons that it will al-
ways be well to confine advertise-
ment orders to papers selected
from the Catalogue of Preferred
Papers here referred to, unless the
advertiser has some conclusive
reasons of his own for using others.

The population of every place
where a newspaper is published is
stated in the catalogue; county
seats are designated, and the cir-
culation rating accorded to every
paper by the last issue of the
American Newspaper Directory is
given. Out of the seventeen thou-
sand papers named in the Direc-
tory, only about two thousand are
selected; of these only one issued
in the Indian Territory and it is
perhaps not necessary to add,
THE INDIAN CHIEFTAIN is accorded
the distinction of being that one.

There is no subject in newspa-
perdom upon which Geo. P. Rowell
& Co. are not looked upon as au-
thorities and our reader will cheer-
fully attest the good judgment dis-
played in classing THE CHIEFTAIN
with the select.

Printers' Ink, a weekly journal
published in New York, serves as
an exponent of the principles of
the art of advertising, and offers
practical suggestions to newspaper
advertisers. It also indicates to the
inexperienced advertiser how
when and where to advertise, how
to write an advertisement, and
how to display one. It contains
in each issue interesting matter—
original and selected—of interest
to advertisers, and discusses ad-
vertising topics in an intelligent,
impartial and instructive manner.
Its subscription price is \$2 a year.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that
for years we have been selling Dr.
King's New Life Pills. Bucklen's
Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters,
and have never handled remedies that
sell as well, or that have given such
universal satisfaction. We do not
hesitate to guarantee every bottle of
these remedies, and we stand ready to refund the
purchase price, if satisfactory results do
not follow their use. These remedies
have won their popularity on their
merits. W. C. Patton & Co.
Druggists.

La Grippe—A Few Pointers.

Persons who have a cold are much
more likely to take the influenza or
so called, la grippe.

It is much more severe when accom-
panied by a cold.

The most critical time is when re-
covering from the disease, as slight ex-
posure will often cause a relapse and
then is almost certain to end in lung
fever or pneumonia.

The feet should be kept dry and
warm, the body well clothed and care
used to avoid exposure.

The bowels should be kept regular and
persons physically weak should take
quinine to keep up the vitality.

With these few pointers and a free
use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a
prompt recovery is reasonably certain.
That remedy is unequalled for a severe
cold and this disease requires precise-
ly the same treatment. For sale by
W. C. Patton & Co.

Chronic granulars never grumble
about Chamberlain's Chilli Tonic. It is
even better than recommended, and
guaranteed to cure. Sold by W. C.
Patton & Co.

A Safe Investment

Is one which is guaranteed to bring
you satisfactory results, or in case of
failure a return of purchase price. On
this safe plan you can buy from our
advertising agent a bottle of Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption.
It is guaranteed to bring relief
in every case, when used for any af-
fection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such
as consumption, inflammation of lungs,
Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping
Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant
and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe,
and can be used by the most delicate
and delicate persons. Try it. Trial
bottle free at W. C. Patton & Co.,
Druggists.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Call at the O. K. Meat market
for your meat.

Call at the O. K. Meat market
for a good steak.

Immense stock of new goods at
Green's this week.

A house to rent. Apply to Mrs.
M. L. Timberlake.

Call at the O. K. Meat market
for a good roast.

See that splendid line of pants
just received at G. W. Green's.

Ladies, have your dresses cut
and fit by the tailor system at
Mrs. Cass's.

Go to the Lumber Yard for
Mixed Paints—all guaranteed.
Also Building and Wall Paper—all
grades.

Ladies, call on Miss Florence
Youngblood at Mrs. Cass's millinery
store for estimates on dressmak-
ing. Tailor system used.

Pine Lumber for Sale.

A full assortment; also cut shingles.
Thos. Bluejacket, Bolens
Ferry, Grand river.

All work in the dressmaking
line promptly done by Miss Flo-
rence Youngblood at Mrs. Cass's
millinery store.

For Sale.

My farm situated one mile east of
Pryor Creek; 100 acres in cultiva-
tion. Address, J. W. Elliott,
Pryor Creek, I. T.

Mrs. Cass will close out her
stock of Felt Hats regardless of
cost. Ladies, call early and
make your selections. Millinery
and dressmaking still receive the
most prompt and careful attention.

Manager Green, of the San
Francisco hotel, is running a good
house and justly entitled to a good
share of the patronage. This is
the pioneer hotel of the territory
and has always been a popular
one.

Catarh cured, health and sweet
breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarh
remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal In-
jection free. For sale by W. C. Patton.

Will you suffer with dyspepsia and
Liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer
is guaranteed to cure you. For
sale by W. C. Patton & Co.

That hacking cough can be quickly
cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guar-
antee it. For sale by Patton & Co.

Shiloh's Cough and consumption
cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It
cures consumption. For sale by W.
C. Patton & Co.

Try Hunt's Cure for Itch, Ringworm,
Tetter, Eczema, Old Sores, Itch-
ing Scabies, etc. Guaranteed. Sold by
W. C. Patton & Co.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by
that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure
is the remedy for you. For sale by W.
C. Patton & Co.

Croup, whooping cough and bron-
chitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's
Cure. For sale by Patton & Co.

For lame back, side or chest, use
Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.
For sale by W. C. Patton & Co.

The richest and poorest, the oldest
and youngest, the prudent and im-
pudent, the largest and smallest, all use
Cheatham's Chilli Tonic. Guaranteed.
Sold by W. C. Patton & Co.

FOR 1890.

Consider Scribner's Magazine
when you are deciding upon your
reading matter for next season.
The subscription rate is low—\$3.00
a year.

The standard of the Magazine is
high.

Its spirit progressive.

The illustrations are interesting
and of the best.

There is no space here to give
even a summary of the features to
appear next year, but among other
things there will be a New De-
partment and Additional pages,
and groups of illustrated articles
will be devoted to the following
subjects:

Homes in City, Suburb, and
Country.

Providing Homes through Build-
ing Associations.

The Citizen's Rights.

Electricity in the household.

Ericsson, the Inventor, by his
Authorized Biographer.

Humorous Artists, American
and Foreign.

There will be 3 serials.

Robert Louis Stevenson will con-
tribute in 1890.

Each subject, and there will be
a great variety this year, will be
treated by writers most competent
to speak with authority and with
interest. Readers who are inter-
ested are urged to send for a pros-
pectus. 25 cents a number; \$1.00
for 4 months.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRAVELERS.

For Minor Details Call Upon the M. K.
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